

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1.	36,500	10.	36,500
2.	36,500	11.	36,500
3.	36,500	12.	36,500
4.	36,500	13.	36,500
5.	36,500	14.	36,500
6.	36,500	15.	36,500
7.	36,500	16.	36,500
8.	36,500	17.	36,500
9.	36,500	18.	36,500
10.	36,500	19.	36,500
11.	36,500	20.	36,500
12.	36,500	21.	36,500
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29.	36,500	38.	36,500
30.	36,500	39.	36,500
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78.	36,500	87.	36,500
79.	36,500	88.	36,500
80.	36,500	89.	36,500
81.	36,500	90.	36,500
82.	36,500	91.	36,500
83.	36,500	92.	36,500
84.	36,500	93.	36,500
85.	36,500	94.	36,500
86.	36,500	95.	36,500
87.	36,500	96.	36,500
88.	36,500	97.	36,500
89.	36,500	98.	36,500
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GEORGE E. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1908.

M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The latest auto races in the east broke six records, five legs and only one neck.

All of the teams in the American league seem to be under the impression they are playing .500.

Hoke Smith says he is glad he was defeated for renomination as governor of Georgia. Then everybody's satisfied.

Governor Johnson is a descendant of a sea-faring people and ought to know better than to keep rocking Mr. Bryan's boat.

Arkansas is showing a very friendly feeling for Denver by refusing to send Senator Jeff Davis as a delegate to the democratic convention.

A slight decrease in the total of deposits in Nebraska banks merely indicates that the money is going to work after a season of rest.

Russian reformers declare that they are going to the bottom of their naval affairs. In other words, they are going to follow the navy.

"How close has Peary ever been to the North Pole?" asks a correspondent. "Don't know, but he claims to be within \$50,000 of it now."

"How many counties are there in Kansas?" asks a school boy. "Can't tell until the floods in the Missouri and the Kaw rivers subside."

The report that Andrew Carnegie is writing poetry appears to have been erroneous. The verses Mr. Carnegie has handed out prove the contrary.

"Dynamite is a problem that must be grappled with," says the New York Tribune. On the contrary, dynamite is a problem that should be let alone.

The debate on the city charter promises to take a wide range. It cannot be too wide if Omaha is to have the full benefit of counsel in the matter.

The sale of an issue of Omaha school bonds at a high premium denotes the fact that Omaha's credit is still gilded-edge in the financial markets of the world.

The census bureau is preparing to find out the reasons for the 1,300,000 divorces that have been granted in this country. Well, there are at least 1,300,000 reasons.

It is about time for the "allies" to go into caucus and select the favorite son who shall have the distinguished honors of moving to make Mr. Taft's nomination unanimous.

The fact that the United States has made a parcels post agreement with Uruguay is pretty conclusive evidence that the Express trust does not have much of a hold on Uruguay.

A woman has appeared on the streets in Los Angeles wearing a skirt and a gown. She should have a vote of thanks for giving that town something to talk about besides its climate.

The report for the first two weeks of May show that 22,500 of the idle freight cars have been called into service. In a few more weeks the harvest of the west will call for all the available rolling stock the railroad men must.

LESSON OF THE FLOOD.

The inland waterways commission appointed by the president to study conditions and devise a plan for the systematic improvement of the rivers of the nation in the interests of navigation, soil preservation, forestry, and other interests and elements entering into the advancement of the national welfare, may find an interesting lesson on the needs of river control by reading the flood reports from Kansas City, St. Louis and other points on the Mississippi, Missouri and Kaw rivers. From St. Paul to New Orleans and from Pierre to St. Louis property along the two big rivers is being destroyed daily to the value of many thousands of dollars, commerce and traffic are being interfered with, crops ruined and lives placed in danger, all because proper provision has not been made for preventing these floods.

How much of the high water in the Mississippi and Missouri rivers is due to the fact that the forest lands near their headwaters have been denuded does not enter into the present calculation, as the damage from that cause has already been accomplished. The fact remains, however, that a proper system of reservoirs from Omaha north along the Missouri to its source and along the upper section of the Mississippi would store and hold the annual spring floods that do so much damage. The loss of property at Kansas City has been occasioned largely by the high water in the Kaw, due to heavy rains. This could not be guarded against by improvements of the Kaw, but that river would probably never get out of its banks if the water in the Missouri were under control, the present damage being caused by the high water in the Missouri, causing the waters of the Kaw to back up and overflow the towns and farms along its banks.

With the water in the Missouri kept at something near normal, the Kaw would find a ready outlet for its flood. Employment of the same methods would prevent the annual losses along the Ohio at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and the great losses to life and crops on the lowlands of the states near the mouth of the Mississippi.

The expense of the reservoir plan would be great, but the most expert engineers of the government have pronounced it feasible, and the cost would probably be less than the losses of a few years to crops and business under existing conditions. There has been a great awakening of interest in the question of river control and the present flood perils may not be without their effect for future good.

THE COMPULSORY PASS.

When the federal rate law was passed by congress in 1906, containing a clause prohibiting the further use of interstate commerce roads that formerly revered token of the brotherly relations between the railroads and the politicians, the annual pass, the statesmen in different parts of the country began at once to devise means for circumventing the law, or at least of dulling its blow. In some states the laws allow railroads to give passes if they wish to do so, and there has been considerable agitation in favor of laws compelling the railways to furnish transportation to all state officials, the theory being that the compulsory pass would be different than the pass voluntarily given and would not place its holder under any obligations to the road.

The last session of the Oregon legislature passed a compulsory pass law. Under it railroads were compelled to furnish passes to all state officers, to judges, sheriffs and members of the legislature. The governor vetoed the measure and the legislature passed it over his veto. Under those conditions it was submitted to the vote of the people at the recent election. The returns show its overwhelming defeat, the votes in favor of it being few enough to properly come under the head of "scattering."

The Oregon result will probably put an end to the compulsory pass agitation. It is perhaps better to have passes provided by law than to have them provided by the railroads, but it doubtless is much better not to have them at all. A pass is a discrimination, however secured, and the Oregon voters have removed, apparently, the last argument that has been advanced for its continuation.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT.

Comes now the esteemed Exeter Enterprise, to plead as intervenor on the case of Ryan against Bryan and others, and makes showing to the court, as follows, to wit: That the allegations in the petition filed in the case mentioned are of no value and should have no weight in whatever final judgment is made for the reason that "Mr. Bryan had announced his technical support of the Parker ticket at least two months before the payment of money by Ryan to Dahlgren."

This is delightfully naive. Mr. Bryan, himself, in referring to the matter, at one time said he had only a remote interest in the Parkerites. It will certainly cheer the Parkerites to know that they had his "technical support." As a matter of fact, Mr. Bryan is noted for his constructive support of men and measures championed by other democrats, but not squaring up to his own peculiar views. At St. Louis he opposed Parker bitterly until the very last moment before the final ballot was announced. On his return to Fairview he announced the conditions of his "technical support," saying that Parker had been nominated by "crooked and indefensible methods," that the money plank of the platform was an abandonment of the high principle of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the sacred ratio of 16 to 1; that the anti-trust plank was

sanitized by Wall street control and that as a general proposition the nomination of Parker was a defeat for the people.

Mr. Bryan made this announcement early in July and it was October before he had persuaded himself to give over his "technical support" and come out actively for the ticket. Some time during the three months that intervened Mayor Jim and Brother-in-Law Tom got next to the democratic boodle dispensers in New York and the disputed \$15,000 found its way into the Nebraska campaign.

Accepting the assertion of the esteemed Exeter Enterprise as accurate, that Mr. Bryan had announced his "technical support" of Parker two months before the payment of the money to Dahlgren and Allen, the fact stands that the money was paid at least a month before Mr. Bryan began his active effort. The Bryanites are, doubtless, content with their end of the bargain, but it will take something more than has yet been offered to satisfy the suspicions of the Parkerites.

KING AND CAZAR.

As a rule Americans will have but little interest in the interchanges, diplomatic or social, between foreign rulers, but the opposition and protest offered to the visit of King Edward to the czar of Russia have made prominent some questions that were raised in this country several years ago, when many thousand enthusiastic Americans besieged President Roosevelt to take some steps looking to interference, in the name of humanity, with the czar's treatment, or mistreatment, of some of his subjects. Something of this feeling evidently moved the nationalists and laborites in Parliament to offer a resolution protesting against the visit of King Edward on the ground that the British sovereign should not even appear to sanction governmental methods in Russia by holding personal intercourse with the Russian ruler. The rejection of the resolution by Parliament is an indication of the general opinion of the British public.

The incident serves to demonstrate the change that has taken place in the last decade or two in the public opinion as to the significance, or lack of it, in ceremonial exchanges of visits between rulers and high officials of different nations. In the memory of men who are still in their vigorous years it would have meant political death for a candidate for a high office in America to even consider an invitation to meet the "crowned heads" of Europe. The spellbinders in campaigns as late as 1880 aroused the greatest enthusiasm by "twisting the British lion's tail," and there yet remains some orators of the old school who make rather dismal attempts to arouse enthusiasm by hurling defiance at everything across the big pond. Fortunately, the spirit of tolerance and intelligence has broadened rapidly amicable relations that exist between all the greater nations and have been profoundly influenced by these visits and interchanges between rulers and nations. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft have been the guests of kings and potentates, and the fact is to their personal and political advantage, whereas it would have formerly meant their political advancement impossible. France and England have forgotten most of their old grudges in the welcome offered to Loubet and Fallieres in London and the honors showered upon King Edward in Paris. The German kaiser has been royally received in London and the British public accepted him as their guest and delighted to honor him. Every visit of this kind serves to remove misunderstandings, prejudices and have a beneficial effect upon the public opinion.

Politically, the king's visit to the czar is not without significance. The relations between Russia and Great Britain have for years been uncertain. The antagonism between the nations have not been without cause, as they are not without remedy. The czar is the nephew of the king and queen and the czarina is a niece of King Edward. The empress dowager of Russia is a sister of the queen of England, so the visit will at first take the form of a family affair. After that it is possible that the rulers may come to some understanding as to their imperial interests in Afghanistan and India. Each interchange of such visits will doubtless show material progress toward the elimination of differences between the nations and, for that reason, should be welcomed and encouraged. The pretense that King Edward's visit to the czar will apply an endorsement of or acquiescence in the cruelties and tyrannies of Russian administrators is too silly for consideration, except for the political effect for which it was probably raised in England.

In ordering a new viaduct to be erected across the railroad tracks in the southeast part of the city the city council should not lose sight of the fact that there are still many unprotected grade crossings in Omaha. In the north part of the city are a number of these where neither watchmen nor gates are maintained by the railroad companies. This condition would not long be tolerated in any other city, and there is no reason why it should be permitted to persist in Omaha.

Colonel Le Gage Pratt, democratic member of congress from the Eighth New Jersey district, has declined to be a candidate for re-election. Colonel Pratt says he redeemed his district from an overwhelming republican majority in the last congressional election, but he cannot stand a defeat which he is sure will come with the

nomination of Mr. Bryan at Denver. Colonel Pratt was elected in 1906 by 5,000 in a district which had given a republican majority of 12,000 in 1904. Of course, Mr. Bryan will be prompt in proving that Predatory Wealth, in some guise, is responsible for Colonel Pratt's refusal to take chances of a licking under the Bryan banner this year.

The death of John F. Finerty removed a picturesque character from the picture in the west. Colonel Finerty has long been a conspicuous figure in Irish affairs in America, and by his activity no less than by his personal attributes had endeared himself to a circle of friends that was as wide as his acquaintance.

The creamery men and the railroad men are engaged in a contest before the Interstate Commerce commission just now over the rate on cream and butter. The public is only remotely interested in the outcome, feeling well assured that whatever tariff may be finally agreed upon it will be paid by the folks who use the butter.

Mothers' day is being celebrated at Blair regardless of the action of congress or proclamations by the mayor, and if the Omaha High school cadet battalion survives the deluge of cake and other home-made goodies it will be because youthful digestion is impregnable.

If Mr. Bryan should attach himself to the Lobek boom, will it be a repetition of the "sting of ingratitude?" or will his support be merely "technical," as he gave to Parker? Mayor Jim would like to have the answer to this.

The early announcement of primary dates and the time for filing is made in order that candidates may get their lightning rods in good working condition for the bolts that are sure to fall about the first of September.

An aviator proposes to start from Omaha in October to try to beat the balloon record. The real work of breaking the balloon record will be performed in November by a gentleman starting from Lincoln.

The fleet has been away from the Atlantic coast for six months and Boston has not been invaded by a foreign foe. If the Pacific coast needs the fleet, it might be allowed to remain there.

Maryland has decided to send an untried delegation to Denver, but Mr. Bryan will have a gentlemanly usher at the convention hall door to hand the Marylanders their instructions.

Nebraska will harvest the biggest wheat crop in the state's history this year, and it isn't on a parity with silver, either, as Mr. Bryan may notice by glancing at the market reports.

Mr. Bryan has made nearly 100 speeches in Nebraska this spring. It will be noticed, perhaps, just as a coincidence, that the state has had more tornadoes than usual this spring.

It Won't Come Off.
Philadelphia Press.
The Taft smile is now reported as loud enough to be heard some distance.

Open the Books, Mr. Bryan.
Did any of Thomas F. Ryan's \$30,000 campaign contribution find its way into the cash box of the Commonwealth?
If so, how much?

Irritating Items.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The more Mr. Bryan airs up campaign fund publicity the oftener he strikes items that impel him to suggest that his party ought to return the money.

Cannon in Fighting Pose.
Chicago Tribune.
With admirable optimism Uncle Joe Cannon insists that it isn't all over yet, by a long shot. No, sir, 'kash! He has the state of Illinois behind him.
"For one vote."

Concealed Lightning Arresters.
Indianapolis News.
Many prominently before the country as presidential candidates naturally feel that it would be too much of a condescension to "stop" to second place—unless it is forced on them. After first place is definitely disposed of the forcing process will not be difficult.

Whirlwind Tours.
Springfield Republican.
For the past week Mr. Bryan has been indulging in one of his old-time "whirlwind tours" in Nebraska, delivering 43 formal addresses in six days and informal talks uncounted. In this to be the method of the third campaign for the presidency? But why inquire? Mr. Bryan knows no other method.

PERSONAL NOTES.
Congressman Hobson is at Newport enjoying himself while he may before the descent of the Japanese upon us.
Secretary Taft assured a questioner lately that he was a Unitarian in religion. His father and mother were also Unitarians. The secretary's wife is a member of the Episcopal church.

Spencer Eddy, who has been promoted from the post of first secretary of the American embassy at Berlin to that of minister to the Argentine Republic, will take up his new duties about August.

The office of the solicitor of the navy will be separated from that of judge advocate general on July 1 and a new and separate office of solicitor of the Navy department will be organized with Edwin P. Hanna, the present solicitor, at its head.

C. W. Averill of Los Angeles, who recently inherited \$100,000 from an aunt in Massachusetts, declares he is going to make 20,000 people happy. After a visit to his old home at Farmington, Me., he says he will establish headquarters in some eastern city, where all who need help and deserve it can find it.

Thomas Kelly of Ballygawley, County Tyrone, Ireland, who at 95 climbed a ladder and repaired his barn roof according to the London papers, is the latest centenarian to give to the world his recipe for old age, which is made up of "plain food, early rising, hard work, a sparing use of alcohol and plenty of fresh, mountain air."

JOHN FREDERICK FINERTY.

His Experiences as War Correspondent in Indian Campaigns.

The decade from 1875 to 1885 witnessed a series of sanguinary struggles on the part of the Indians to check or turn back the tide of white settlers pouring into the west by every available road. From Manitoba to the Rio Grande every tribe manifested hostility to the white invaders, and improved every opportunity to decrease their number by open attacks or stealthy massacre. The completion of the Union Pacific highway to the mountains and the coast greatly increased the influx of settlers, who penetrated farther and farther into the hunting grounds of the redskins, forcing them to relinquish slice after slice of land over which they roamed and their fathers owned. Through a large part of the route the construction of the railroad was accomplished by force of arms, one tribe after another being whipped and driven back from the highway of western civilization. But the tribes thus driven back, comprising the Ute and Cheyenne on the south and the unnumbered Sioux family on the north, "nursed their wrath to keep it warm," and sullenly awaited an opportunity for revenge. That opportunity came when gold discoveries in the Black Hills region caused a stampede of fortune seekers to that region, then a part of the land of the Sioux.

The government, forewarned, prepared to meet the contest. General Terry and General Crook were in command of an expedition to head off the Indians on the north and General Crook and Merritt on the south. The latter command was expected to do most of the fighting and most of the war correspondents of eastern newspapers were assigned to Crook's fighting battalions. Among these was John Finerty, whose death in Chicago is announced, a robust six-footer, strong as an ox, an experienced soldier, possessing all the ardor of the Celt and the energy compressed in a man of 30 years. Mr. Finerty was one of the corps of dashing and brilliant newspaper men with whom Ulysses S. Grant surrounded himself in the heyday of the Chicago Times. "Let me warn you," said Storey as a parting salute to Finerty, "you will find General Crook a hard campaigner." Events justified the prediction of the noted editor.

General Crook's command started from Fort Russell and Fetterman in May, 1876, and continued on the move for five months, ending in the Black Hills in September. There was a succession of indecisive battles, and a long and fruitless chase of the hostile, the main body of which escaped to the northeastward, following the massacre of General Custer and his command. Finerty took a conspicuous part in the battle of the Rosebud, fighting on the firing line and participating in the charge led by Colonel Royall, which shattered the lines and forced the retreat of the Indians. Though master of the field, General Crook appreciated the strength and fury of the enemy and decided to await reinforcements from General Merritt before advancing into a region then comparatively unknown, without accurate knowledge of the number of Indians on the warpath. During this inaction a volunteer scouting party was organized, under command of Lieutenant Sibley, consisting of twenty-five troopers, two volunteer scouts and a guide. Finerty was one of the volunteers. The purpose was to penetrate into the Big Horn mountains and locate, if possible, the Indian village and make a general observation of the country.